THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS,

For defraying the expences of finishing the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

In the Borough of

PITTSBURGH.

1	Prize of	800 Dollars, is	D. 800
2	do.	500	1000
3	do.	250	750
3	do.	200	600
5	do.	150	750
10	do.	100	1000
20	do.	50	1000
25	do.	40	1000
40	do.	20	800
100	do.	10	1000
1000	do.	6	6000
1	First drawn Ticket, blank or prize		100
1	do. do. third day's drawing,		50
1	do. do. fifth do. do.		50
1	Last drawn Ticket do.		100
1213 Prizes, 1787 Blanks.	less than a blank & anda half to a Prize		15000
3000 Tickets at Five Dollars, is			D. 15000

PRIZES will be paid 30 days after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. Those not demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished in favour of the Church.

FROM the rapid sale of the tickets, it is expected the Lottery will commence drawing on the first of September next.

THE advantages of this scheme and the encouragement it holds out to companies and individuals who may feel disposed to be concerned in a number of tickets, the Managers think appear too evident on the face of it to be stated in detail; while the near equality of the blanks and prizes secures the holder of a few tickets, or even of a single one, who for a small sum which he may be able to spare, throws himself in the way of fortune, against the dangers of any material or injurious loss. The members of the Congregation, for whose particular convenience the proceeds of the Lottery are to be expended, and even strangers, who may occasionally be accommodated by the expenditure, the Managers are persuaded, will not make the acquisition of money the sole object of adventuring in it.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM PORTER, } *Managers.*

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1807.

GASS'S JOURNAL

IS ready for delivery to subscribers; and

FOR SALE,

At the Publisher's Book and Stationary Store, on the Diamond, in front of the Public Buildings, in Pittsburgh.

7th July, 1807.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his store from his former stand in Wood street, into his house opposite the Cross Keys, in Wood street, where he offers for sale a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

as usual, for cash or approved of country produce.

JOHN OSBORNE.

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1807.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH.*

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

WHISKEY BOUNCE.

THE subscriber has on hand a few barrels of WHISKEY BOUNCE, for sale, made at Hager's Town, Maryland, which is said by Judges to be of the first quality. Also, a few Keggs of RAPPEE SNUFF.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1807.

PETER CHABOT,

Lately from Paris,

OFFERS his services to the Public as a *BOOK BINDER & ROOM PAPERER.*

Enquire of Major *Isaac Craig*, Pittsburgh.

July 6, 1807.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *JAMES M'COY*, late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having demands against the said estate, to present their accounts properly attested for settlement.

RACHEL M'COY, Administratrix.

July 4, 1807.

DESERTERS.

Deserted on the night of the 13th inst. *BRICE HOBBS & DANIEL BAILY*, of the regiment of Artillerists of the United States. Hobbs is about 32 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, has grey eyes, dark short hair and dark complexion, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, by occupation a Shoemaker, has an impedement in his speech, and walks with his toes pointing in. Bailey is 28 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, has grey eyes, short brown hair, and light complexion, was born in Massachusetts, by occupation a Hatter, was enlisted in Philadelphia by Lieut. Dorr, in February last; they took with them a variety of cloathing, and no doubt will appear and endeavour to pass for citizens.

TWENTY DOLLARS will be given to any person who will apprehend said deserters and deliver them to the commanding officer of any military post or recruiting rendezvous in the United States, or ten dollars and reasonable charges for either.

JAMES S. SWEARINGEN, Lieut. Corps Art. Com'g.

Fort Fayette, 14th July, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A Lot of ground situate on the south side of the Monongahela river three miles above Pittsburgh, extending fifty perches on the river and containing about fourteen acres—on this lot are erected a cabin and stable—and on it two good springs of water, a sugar camp, and some excellent meadow—the payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

HENRY HASLET.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1807. tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, on Saturday, the 11th inst. an apprentice to the Copper and Tin business, named HENRY FOX, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, fair complexion, down look, and has an impediment in his speech—had on and took with him, a brown coattee, ve[illegible] and corded nankeen pantaloons, two sh[illegible] oes, hat, &c.—It is supposed he has gone down the river. Whoever takes up said apprentice and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

N. B. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him at their peril.

MANSFIELD BANTON.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1807.

FLOUR.

FOR SALE, *a quantity of first rate Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrell, manufactured at Mr.* DAVID FURNIER'S *Mills, on the Monongahela River.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1807. tf.

NEW-YORK, *July 3.*

GENERAL MEETING.

At a general meeting of the citizens of New-York, held in the Park, on Thursday, July 2d, 1807—the hon. DE WIT CLINTON was unanimously called to the chair, and gen. JACOB MORTON was unanimously appointed secretary, of the meeting.

Having received, with the most lively indignation, authentic information that, on the 22d ultimo, an attack, unwarranted by the known usages of nations, and in violation of our national rights, was made off the capes of Virginia, on the United States frigate Chesapeake, commodore Barron, by his British majesty's armed ship the Leopard, captain Humphreys—the citizens of New-York, assembled in general meeting, deem it to be their duty to express their opinion on this fresh outrage offered to their national sovereignty by the navy of Great Britain.

Resolved, That it is, and has been, the policy of our government, and the wish, because it is the interest of our citizens to be at peace with all the world.

Resolved, That although we cherish peace with the greatest sincerity, yet that we hold ourselves ready, at the call of our government to resist all infringements of our national rights and violation of our national honor.

Resolved, That we consider the dastardly and unprovoked attack made on the United States armed ship the Chesapeake, by his Britanic majesty's ship, the Leopard, to be a violation of our national rights, as attrocious as it is unprecedented.

Resolved, That we are determined to maintain the rights and dignity of our country with our lives and fortunes, and that we will support our government in whatever measures it may deem necessary to adopt in the present crisis of affairs.

Resolved, That whatever differences of opinion may exist among us on our merely local concerns, yet that we love our country and will cordially unite in resisting the attempts of any nation to invade our rights or tarnish our national honor.

Resolved, That the offending ships at Hampton Roads have wantonly violated the laws of, and forfeited their title to national hospitality.

Resolved, That we highly approve the spirited and patriotic conduct of our fellow citizens at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Hampton.

Resolved, That we deeply lament the death of those of our fellow citizens who fell, and sincerely sympathise with those who were wounded on board the Chesapeake.

DE WIT CLINTON, *Chairman.*

JACOB MORTON, Secretary.

NORFOLK, *June 29*

On Friday afternoon, one of the schooners which have heretofore attended the British ships of war, cast anchor near the fort, and immediately an officer left her in a boat and proceeded up the river to the British consul's. This information was soon spread through the town, and the effect produced may be easily conjectured. A number of boats put off from the wharves, after two of them had reached the boat, another officer who had remained on board the schooner, hoisted a white flag, the signal for a *flag of truce*, for the first time, for certainly (and we say so from our own knowledge) she did not come up as a flag of truce.

Before the officer left the British consul's he was met with by a number of citizens, who offered no personal violence; but apprehending it, or that the officer might be detained, the consul claimed the protection of the civil authority, and the sanctity of the character in which the officer had come. The latter ground was not tainable, as war does not exist, and again the vessel had not come up as flag of truce ought. Respect however for the civil authority, and sentiments of generosity prevailed, and in about an hour after his arrival, the officer was put on board his vessel, without receiving the smallest violence or injury, and immediately departed.

May this spirit of moderation, produce effects where it ought, if it does not, it will command respect even from those who will not be influenced by the example.

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Our distant readers will, no doubt, look with anxiety for intelligence from this quarter. Our duty will be carefully to collect and collate all the information in our power, and publish such only as we shall consider may be interesting, and at the same time, such as we believe to be correct. We shall endeavor to avoid the thousand idle rumours, that are daily circulating.

Yesterday evening the committee received information from Hampton, that an attempt to land at that place would be made from the British ships below. Nearly 500 citizens immediately volunteered their services to man the gun boats and proceed instantly to Hampton, and they will go off this afternoon, four in number. No place can be better defended by gun boats than Hampton, on account of the bar, which prevents the access of large vessels.—There may be no real foundation in this belief; but the unprepared state in which the Chesapeake was attacked, inspires an uncommon vigilance and suspicion.

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JUNE 30.—Yesterday afternoon we were gratified with the sight of the four gun boats equipped and under way for the defence of the Narrows, in case any attempt should be made to enter this harbor by the British.

Too much praise cannot be given to the spirit and patriotism of the capt. and seamen of the port on this occasion. On Sunday evening *only*, a deputation from the committee waited on capt. Decatur with a request that the gun boats might be prepared for action.—At this time no rigging was over head, no sails bent, arms or ammunition on board, but such was the persevering labour, and ardent exertions of our seamen, that at four o'clock they sailed, ready, victualed, manned, and in every respect prepared for action; and under a *commander* who will never be taken *all aback* or shut his eyes at the *squall.*

[*Herald.*

PHILADELPHIA, *July 3.*

Gen. Eaton yesterday passed through this city, on his return to the northward from Richmond. A gentleman, who was in his company, assures us that gen. Eaton had publicly mentioned a conversation he had with the president, in the early part of this week; in the course of which, Mr. Jefferson told general Eaton that, special instructions had been given to Com. Barron to suffer no officer of any nation to take from him any man or men under his command, but to be prepared to resist any such attempt at any hazard.

We have seen a letter from a gentleman of the naval department, which states that, if the Chesapeake was not in a condition to fight, it was not from a want of every requisite that government could supply.

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The Marquis Yrujo, late minister to this country, is about to depart for the court of Milan, in the kingdom of Italy, to succeed the Chevalier Don Nicholas Blasco de Orosco, who has been appointed minister to the United States. This is a mark of the good will of Spain, to our government, which we are happy to acknowledge. The Chevalier de Forondo will act as charge des affairs, until the arrival of the minister appointed.

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It is reported that orders have been sent to all the officers of the navy U. S. to repair to Norfolk.

BALTIMORE, June 26.

Yesterday morning there arrived here the crew of the schr. Margaret K. Baily, capt. Ferguson, captured on the 19th inst. by the Leopard, British frigate, about 10 miles to the eastward of Chinkoteague, in 14 fathoms water, after having a Delaware pilot on board upwards of 8 hours, she was from Havanna, with a valuable cargo of coffee and sugar, the property of Lewis Clapier of Philadelphia. The frigate took out the crew except the captain, and sent her to Halifax, not allowing them time to take their clothes or any other article from on board the schooner.

During the time they were on board the Leopard they were treated with much rudeness; their protections taken from them and torn; and on the morning of the 23d, when preparing to get under way to attack the Chesapeake, were put on board the Triumph, where they met with very different treatment—and they were the next day put on board the schr. Maira, Clarke, from Antigua bound to Fort river.

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We learn that the squadron off Virginia dispatched a messenger to Norfolk, demanding permission to obtain a supply of water (in lieu of the 200 hogsheads destroyed) and in case of a refusal threatened to *bombard the town.*—The citizens of that borough, it is said, returned for answer, "that they were prepared for the latter, in preference to aiding the *enemies of their country!*" [*Ev. Post.*

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An affray took place this morning on the Point, in consequence of the master of an English vessel having said "he hoped to see the day when all our d—d little towns would be battered down by his majesty's ships, and that he wished to have a hand in the business."—A victualler who had heard him determined to pay him in advance for his intended kindness, and gave him a very handsome dressing. The affray very properly ended here. [*Ib.*

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ROBERT M'DONALD, one of the seamen belonging to the Chesapeake, died on the 27th ult. in the marine hospital, near Norfolk, of the wounds which he received in the action with the Leopard. On the day following his funeral was attended by near 4000 persons of every description—the body was carried in procession through the different streets of Norfolk, and then interred with mallitary honors.

Latest from Europe.

By the arrival of the ship Elizabeth, arrived at New-Bedford from London.

LONDON, May 18.

The transports that were at Portsmouth have been ordered to the Downs to receive troops immediately. Ten thousand foot, it is said, are to be embarked, and four thousand horse. Four companies of artillery have been embarked at Woolwich. Three troops of gunner drivers are also under orders for embarkation.

The letter which the king of Sweden wrote to Gen. Esson, refusing to ratify the treaty which he concluded with the French, is said to have commenced thus:—"I learn with much displeasure, that you have concluded an armistice with Napoleon, commander of the French armies, &c. I contemn his proffered friendship, and consider that my own honor, as well as the interest of my people, impose on me the necessity of treating him as an enemy."

The French succeeded lately in gaining possession of the heads of one of the canals near Dantzic, which would have considerably facilitated their operations if they could have retained it; but the garrison dislodged them from it, after a very severe and obstinate conflict. One of our gun brigs, lately disguised as a merchantman, sailed up the Vistula, near Dantzic, and opened a heavy fire upon a French column, which immediately broke and fled in every direction, leaving behind them a great number killed and wounded.

It is mentioned in letters received by the Danish mail, that a small corps of British and Russian troops had landed in Cyprus, and were cordially received by the inhabitants.

May 21.—Letters from Rotterdam, dated on Monday last, were yesterday received. Intelligence from Danzic, of the 5th inst. had reached Holland. At that time the seige had not been raised, but there was an evident relaxation in the operations of the enemy. This was attributed to the vigour with which the reiterated attempts of the French to carry the town by storm, on the night of the 28th of April, were repulsed. The garrison made sorties almost every day, most of which are represented as having been completely successful.

These letters state it to be the general opinion in Holland, that the court of Vienna was on the eve of declaring against France. It was even repeated, on the 18th inst. that such a declaration had actually been made. We do not believe that Austria has yet gone so far.—The intended interview between the two Emperors will however, produce something decisive; it will either terminate in conforming Austria in her system of neutrality, or making her a party in the war.

Captain Baker, of the Tribune frigate has destroyed a convoy of Spanish gun-boats and coasters, in a very spirited action; but unfortunately, in the contest, he lost 16 men killed, wounded and missing. Capt. Baker had a very narrow escape; a ball struck the flint out of a musket which he was about to fire. His Coxswain was one of those wounded.

The Channel fleet sailed from Torbay on Monday, under the command of Sir James Saumarez, to resume its station off Usham.

May 22.—Yesterday we received Dutch papers to the 20th inst. and Paris journals to Sunday last.

The only intelligence contained in them relates to the progress of the Russian army. Gen. Michelson, it appears, had crossed the Danube, after having carried the fortress of Giurgewo by storm. Czani Georges had also lent his powerful aid to the Russians.

We are happy to state that our commercial relations with Russia, which were likely to have been interrupted, owing to some mismanagement which it would be altogether needless to state, are in a fair way of being placed on a solid and permanent footing. Matters were lately so circumstanced, that a passport could not be obtained for an Englishman without its being sent from St. Petersburgh, which was attended with much trouble. We now have good authority to announce that his excellency the Russian ambassador is authorized by his court to grant passports to all British subjects who may be desirous of entering the Russian territories, provided such persons be properly recommended to his excellency by his majesty's government.

The war in Poland having nearly exhausted the stock of provisions, we understand that government is about to send up the Baltic, for the use of our allies, a large quantity of Irish bacon, and other articles of domestic consumption.

A convention has been entered into beween the king of Prussia and the king of Sweden, by which the former undertakes to supply the latter with 13,000 men, who are to be commanded by gen. Blucher, 6000 of them are expected immmediately at Stralsund.

BOSTON, *July* 6.

By an arrival at New-Bedford, from England, we have received a London weekly paper of May 24, from which we are enabled to make the following selections:—It does not appear, by any official statement, that the war had been renewed in Poland; but the reports which reach us from almost every quarter, seem to strengthen an opinion that it has been recommenced with dreadful slaughter. The article under the London head of May 24, on this subject, may be considered to bear a continental date very little in time distant from those brought to Providence by the Hazard. It is, however, more particular and satisfactory. The late rumours of peace appear to have given way to other expectations, which involve, not only a sanguinary warfare in Poland, and along the northern maritime coast, but throughout the whole Turkish empire. This extension of the war, may be considered as resulting from the ill success of the expedition against the Porte; since it has given the French a complete control over the civil and military operations of that power.

LONDON, May 21.

RUMOURS OF A GREAT BATTLE IN *POLAND.*

A general battle is rumoured to have at length been fought—At a late hour on Friday evening it was reported that the Russians and Prussians had made a general attack upon the French army.—Others alledge that the attack was began by the French.

The Russians and Prussians amounted to about 185,000, of whom 160,000 were Russians. But the Russians had a reserve in Lithuania of 40,000 men more. The battle is rumoured to have been of the most furious and obstinate nature. It terminated much in the same way as the battle of Eylau—without any decisive advantages gained by the French. Thirty thousand men are said to have been killed and wounded on both sides.

Yesterday morning we received letters from the coast, which state, that a heavy firing was heard on Thursday night, in the direction of Calais, supposed to have been rejoicings for some victory. The French, of course, if the result were as we have stated it, indecisive, and if they had nothing more to boast of than they had at Eylau, would claim the victory and order rejoicings to take place, and *Te Deum* to be celebrated. The conscripts must be encouraged at all events. But if the consequence of the battle was neither the surrender of *D*antzic, nor the capture of Koningsberg, the French have little to boast of. The battle is stated to have begun on the 6th; the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, and Bonaparte, headed their respective armies.

Other accounts from Holland state, that the battle was not indecisive, but that the French were defeated.

An American vessel from Rotterdam is arrived off *D*over, which landed an over-sea pilot belonging to that place, who states, that at the time he sailed, a report had reached Rotterdam of a battle having been fought in Poland, which lasted three days, and ended in the total defeat of the French. The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia were personally engaged. Similar accounts are said to have prevailed at Flushing.

Such are the rumours which have reached us. No accounts of any battle have been officially received by government.

BERLIN, May 9.—Up to the 4th, nothing had occurred between either of the armies.—The enemy's preparations indicate that he will direct his grand attack along the coast, as, in case of succeeding, he will be in a better situation for relieving Dantzic, and also for receiving support from the shipping of England, Russia and Sweden. Besides the three frigates at Koningsberg, intended for taking troops on board, several thousand Russians have been embarked at Pallau, in order to be landed p- on the Frisch Netung, near Dantzic.

By land, the advanced posts of the Russians and Prussians are extended in the front of Braunsberg and Mehlsack. The French advanced posts on the left side are at Frauenberg, Malhausen and Wormsditt. The latter place is occupied by 8000 of marshal prince of Ponte Corvo's corps. Within the circuit of 6 leagues, about 30,000 men are encamped; and, in fact, the whole army is in such a position as to be ready for a general action in a few hours.—About the end of last month, couriers were dispatched from the head quarters to all the reinforcements on their march, to hasten their approach with all possible speed.

Dresden, May 5.—The last letters from Vienna mention, that considerable wagers have been laid in the first societies that the preliminaries of a general peace will be signed before the 1st of July.

The Turkish army has been wholly reorganized, and every corps of a thousand men, has a French officer, subordinate only to the commander in chief. Whilst these arrangements are proceeding in the Turkish empire, the French emissaries are stated to be equally useful in every part of the dependant provinces. It is reported, upon good authority, that all the Barbary powers have declared against us, and that the Mediterranean already swarms with their corsairs. This is of serious consequence to the merchants of the Levant trade. We believe, indeed, that the greater part of this trade has been long extinguished, and that what remains is rather to be considered as of private than of national concern. But the hostility of these petty powers is not the less vexatious. Their ships are not confined to the Mediterranean. The Americans suffered so much from them, that they deemed it prudent to purchase an ignominious truce. The French are well aware of this, and their intrigues have long been directed to stir up these privileged robbers against the Britsh commerce.

Mr. Arbuthnot, and admiral Duckworth, are on their return home. Sir Sidney Smith is to remain off the mouth of Dardenelles.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

LOWER ELBE, May 13.—Contrary to all expectations, we are still without certain intelligence concerning the events which in all probability have already taken place in the North. One thing is certain, that *D*antzic is the point of attack and defence. The papers pressed into the service of France tell us, that the seige of that city is carried on with vigour; they inform us, that the garrison makes perpetual sorties, and add, of course, that these sorties are very unfortunate for the besieged; and they foretel the speedy surrender of the town. But these same accounts do not conceal the determination of the Prussians to defend the place to the last extremity, and the writers, by their labored attempts to shew the probability of a speedy capture, betray rather their own sense of its importance than prove the probability of the event. The Altona Mercury, of yesterday relates, in a second edition, that on the 29th ult. at night, the French made three attempts to take the place by storm, but in vain; after which an armistice of 4 hours was granted for burying the dead. It is said, that ships, which passed by on the 5th inst. heard a violent cannonade from the city. This last intelligence discredits a report which two days since had gained great ground, that the seige was raised. It was added, that the Saxons had deserted to a man; that an attack was made by accord at the same instant from the garrison in the city, and the English frigates before it, upon the French works; and that after an obstinate contest, the enemy was forced to yield his positions, heavy artillery, &c.—This account is still credited here, and the desertion of the Saxons is said to have been acknowledged by the French Minister Bourienne.

In the mean while it is evident that Bonaparte seriously purposes to remedy the fault he has committed in the eyes of military men, by advancing so far into Poland, while Stralsund Colberg, and *D*antzic remain in the power of an enemy who has also the command of the sea. Every thing shews that he is resolved to act for a time on the defensive. He has taken a strong position in Prusssia, by means of which he hopes to repel the attacks of the great Russian army, which lies before him; and he in the meanwhile orders the siege of the maritime fortresses in the Baltic.—Hence the waste of blood before *D*antzic, In one night three ineffectual attempts to storm the fortress! Every one knows the immense loss which such an attempt causes even when successful but this is indifferent to a General, whose disregard for the lives of his men is beyond all precedent.

After Bonaparte's famous first campaign in Italy he was asked as to the expence.—"J'ai depense dix mille hommes par mois," ("I spent 10,000 men every month,") he replied. It ought not to be forgotten, that he then commanded only Frenchmen.—Now he has allies; and he will be subject to no slight embarrassment in the choice of his assailants. What troops for instance, were employed in the threefold attack on the 29th? If Germans, how naturally must the thought occur to them, "we are the chosen victims!" Such a suggestion would fly in every quarter of the grand army; and defalcation, dreadful and decisive, might be the result.

But to come nearer home in my remarks.—While the seige of Dantzic is carried on with fury, that of Colberg reposes for a moment, and attempts are insidiously made to disengage the king of Sweden from the coalition; but to no purpose. This monarch has renewed his treaties with the king of Prussia; all animosity between these two sovereigns is forgotten; and 6000 Prussians are on their passage to Stralsund, under Generals Blucher and Lauenzien, while the diplomatic relations between the Courts are restored.

Here we see a monach, who has already lost the greatest part of his States, and the remainder of which are actually attacked by the enemy, sending his best Generals, with a considerable force, to defend the dominions of a sovereign but lately his adversary, when threatened by the common foe. An incident like this may allow us to hope, that the spirit of a generous and wise coalition is not yet every where extinct. Were every enemy of France to act thus, Europe might still be saved from impending bondage.

Sweden having been found incorruptible it is now deemed necessary to collect a large force on this frontier of Germany. On Sunday last, Marshal Brune received, by a courier from Finkenstein, the command of all the forces in Lower Saxony, which united with the troops coming from Italy are to form an army of observation against the Swedes and English and at the same time cover the operations of the Grand Army. The marshal was to set out for Hamburgh this morning, on his way to Schwerin; and a part of the garrison has already left that city. A numbur of camps are to be established in Mecklenburgh and Pomerania.

I have endeavoured to represent what is thought here to be the military plan of the enemy. This sketch, if not quite correct, justifies the remark of one of our Journalits, that the late events in Poland have restored the arts of war to its former credit. How much, how incalcluably much, is gained if an enemy can be compelled to proceed cautiously and slowly, all of whose victories have hitherto been a series of *coup de main*. Surely, when Austria at length sees that the Allies are able to hold France at bay, its energy will revive once more. The transactions at the late Diet at Hungary certainly entitle us to from the most lively hopes and expectations.

WASHINGTON CITY, *July* 8.

Orders have been issued from the war office, to the Governors of the several states, making a requisition of one hundred thousand Militia, to be ready to take the field at a moment's warning, and authorising the acceptance of volunteers. Young men of America! rally round the standard of your country, and prepare yourselves, in case of necessity, to overwhelm, with irresistable energy, the enemies of your country.

A pilot boat yesterday arrived with an express to the secretary of the navy, from capt. Decatur, communicating the following important intelligence:

On the afternoon of the 3d inst. the four British ships of war came into Hampton Roads, and occupied the station between Hampton and Norfolk. Tenders were seen to leave the frigates, and to ascertain the soundings beyond the narrows in the direction of Norfolk.

This, with other circumstances, led captain Decatur to believe that their object was to take the Chesapeake, and a French frigate lying at Norfolk, if not to threaten the town.

It is represented that the depth of the water is sufficient to allow the passage of three of the British ships through the narrows.

On the succeeding morning a private vessel passing from Norfolk to Hampton was stopped by the British ships, and a demand made to carry a letter back to Norfolk. This the capt. at first refused, but on the British commander threatening to sink him in case of non-compliance, he agreed to take the letter. The letter was addressed to the people of Norfolk, and declared that unless they rescinded their resolutions, there should be a rigorous blockade, by which the entrance or departure of all vessels would be prohibited.

So impressed was capt. Decatur with its being the object of the British to take the Chesapeake, that he had his men at quarters during the whole of the night of the 3d inst. The four gun boats stated to be in readiness at Norfolk had not sailed for Hampton, capt. Decatur having judged it adviseable to keep them for the defence of the Chesapeake, with which vessel the French frigate was ready to co-operate. Four other gun boats in the neighbourhood of Norfolk are getting ready.

The express left Norfolk on the 4th, late in the day. After the boat had passed the frigates, which was effected with so much success as altogether to escape their notice, the commander saw a boat passing from Hampton towards Norfolk, hailed by the British; and afterwards return back towards Hampton. From this it is inferred that the blockade was then in actual force.

Here then is a state of things well calculated to excite the highest solicitude. We shall seize the earliest moment to communicate to the public whatever shall follow.

NORFOLK, *June* 29.

FEMALE PATRIOTISM.—The ladies of Norfolk, with that patriotism which does them honor, have offered to lay aside their *needles*, and make cartridges for the Volunteers, &c. employed in defence of their country.

With regret we have to announce the death of —— NEWELL, who, on Monday last, with real patriotism, assisted in equipping the gun boats. The day being very sultry, and being in a heat, he drank cold water, which brought on a violent cramp, and which on Tuesday put an end to the existence of a worthy citizen, leaving a wife and small family to bewail their loss.

Yesterday the colours of all the shipping in the harbour were half-mast; and in the evening his remains were attended to the burying ground in Portsmouth, by many of the citizens of this place, as well as of Portsmouth. During the procession, minute-guns were fired from the gun boats.

NEW-YORK, *July* 6.

The thirty-second anniversary of independence of the United States was celebrated in this city, on Saturday, with a fervour of enthusiasm almost without example. The recent cowardly attack on our national sovereignty, and the assassination of our citizens on board the Chesapeake, have amalgamated every local prejudice; and no other sentiment is utterred or conceived than that which is honorable to the American character—"an union of all honest men in defence of the liberties, the independence, and the unsullied integrity of our country."

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to his friend in this city, dated July 3, 1807.

"The late disgraceful conduct of captain Humphries, is certainly deserving the resentment of every American, and I hope our government will have energy to demand redress, and that England will have the magnanimity to make it, tho' I cannot say, I expect they will do more than promise. The U. S. schr. Revenge, is victualling, the marines are on board, and she will be dispatched immediately with a special envoy to England. Gloomy as the aspect of affairs appears, the impression at the seat of government and here, where the tone is taken from the Executive, is that we shall have *no War*. They consider the outrage unauthorised, particularly as very late letters from Mr. Munroe state, that the present ministry are more favorable to this country than the last, notwithstanding the rejected treaty was among them, and he thought the prospect favorable."

The British minister, we understand, went through Baltimore on Tuesday last, on his way to the city of Washington.—Mr. Erskine, we are informed, travelled in the public stage, and adopted the precaution of concealing his name and quality on the road.

Letters from New-Orleans, dated the 10th June, state that the hon. Daniel Clark, and governor Claiborne, had had a meeting, on the Spanish lines, in which one shot was exchanged, when governor Claiborne received a wound in his thigh. The parties returned to New-Orleans in the evening of the 9th.—We have not learnt the nature of the dispute which produced the meeting.

NEW-ORLEANS, MAY 29.

On Wednesday last the respectable inhabitants of this city gave a grand dinner to the hon. *Daniel Clark*, our delegate to congress, in testimony of the public gratitude to him, for the essential services he has rendered to this territory. Never were esteem and affectation to an individual more warmly and cordially manifested than on this occasion. The enthusiasm with which the health of the worthy and distinguished guest was drank, a compliment, which, in unison with an approving conscience must afford to a *really honest man*, the most grateful consolation. The Judges of the superior and district courts, the commander of the regular troops here, commodore Shaw, of the United

States navy, the mayor of the city, the speaker of the house of representatives, the collector and several other respectable public officers, honored the meeting with their company.

No expence was spared to render the entertainment worthy the occasion, nor was any luxury wanting which the city or its environs could furnish. Delicious Champaign, cooled by the ice which our industrious Kentucky friends have lately furnished us, diffused its animating influence; and the military band, enlivened the festivity with an additional charm.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY July 21, 1807.

The returns of the Election for Militia Officers of Allegheny County Brigade, have not, as yet, been made into the prothonotary's office, we therefore can only state that THOMAS BAIRD, is elected Brigadier General, SAMUEL COCHRAN, Brigade Inspector, and WILLIAM WILKINS, Lieut. Colonel of the 141st Regt.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG is elected Brigade Inspector, for the Westmoreland County Brigade.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first information and respectability, in Vincennes, (Ind. Ter.) to a gentleman of the town of Chillicothe, dated May 20th, 1807.

"We have just recieved information from St. Louis, which induces a belief that lieutenant Pike and his party have been cut off by the Paddots, a nation of Indians bordering on Santa Fee."

From the Political (Phil.) Register, July 9.

EXECUTIVE MEASURES.

We understand that the following arrangements have been decided in the Cabinet at Washington, as necessary to meet the exigencies of the present crisis.

The equipment of a national vessel to carry dispatches to our minister at the court of London.....Congress to convene in the month of October.....A call on the several states for their respective quotas of 100,000 Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, to be held in a state of immediate preparation for field or garrison service.

The immediate repair of those fortifications on the sea board, which may require it...and the erection of new defences, where they may be deemed necessary.

The equipment of fifty gun boats.

These preparatory steps being taken, the U. States, it is said, will suspend further proceedings, until the determination of the British government is known, which may be expected about the time that congress assembles....when we trust, the united spirit of the American people, will give effectual support to the decision of their government, whatever it may be.... unless the repeated outrage of the British marine Banditti should, in the intermediate time, render vigorous offensive operations necessary.

General Dearborn, secretary of the war department, is now in this city, for the purpose of carrying the measures of the executive into effect...and we understand that he will proceed for the eastward.

From the Virginia Gazette.

RICHMOND, July 6.

On Sunday night an express arrived here with the following communication from the Mayor of Norfolk, to his Excellency the Governor of this commonwealth. We understand that on the same evening an express was also dispatched to the President of the United States charged with the same dispatches.

CIRCULAR.

This day, (Friday the 3d of July) the following letter was received by Richard E. Lee, Esq. mayor of this borough, from Commodore Douglass.

[COPY.]

His Majesty's Ship Bellona, Hampton Roads, July 3d, 1807.

SIR,

I beg leave to represent to you, that having observed in the newspapers, a resolution made by a committee, on the 29th ult. prohibiting any communication between his Britannic majesty's consul at Norfolk, and HIS ships lying at anchor in Lynhaven Bay; and this being a measure extremely hostile not only in depriving the British consul from discharging the duties of his office, but at the same time preventing me from obtaining that information SO absolutely necessary for his majesty's service. I am therefore determined, if this infringement is not IMMEDIATELY ANNULLED, to prohibit every vessel bound either in, or out of Norfolk, to proceed to their destination, until I know the pleasure of my government, or the commander in chiefs on this station. You must be perfectly aware, that the British flag never has, nor never will be insulted, with impunity.—You must also be aware that it has been, and still is in my power to obstruct the whole trade of the Chesapeake since the late circumstance, which I desisted from, trusting that general unanimity would be restored. Respecting the circumstance of the deserters lately apprehended from the United States frigate Chesapeake, in my opinion, must be decided between the two governments ALONE. It therefore rests with the inhabitants of Norfolk either to engage in a war, or remain on terms of peace. Agreeably to my intentions, I have proceeded to Hampton Roads with the squadron under my command, to await your answer, which I trust you will favor me with without delay.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. E. DOUGLASS.

I enclose you two letters to the British Consul at Norfolk, which you will please to forward to him.

J. E. D.

To which the Mayor returned the following answer.

Norfolk, July 4, 1807.

SIR,

I have received your menacing letter of yesterday this moment. The day on which this answer is written ought of itself to suffice, to prove to the subjects of your sovereign, that the American people are not to be intimidated by menace, or induced to adopt any measures, except by a sense of their perfect propriety—Seduced by the false shew of sincerity, they may be sometimes surprised, and slaughtered while unprepared to resist a supposed friend. That delusive security however, is now passed forever—The late occurrence has taught us to confide our safety no longer to any thing but to our own force. We do not seek hostility, nor shall we avoid it. We are prepared for the worst which you may attempt, and will do whatever shall be judged proper to repel force, whensoever your efforts shall render any act of ours necessary—Thus much for the threats of your letter, which can be considered in no other light, than as addressed to the supposed fears of our citizens.

In answer to that part of it which is particularly addressed to me, as the first judicial officer of this borough, I have but to say, that you must be aware, that the judiciary of no country possesses any other powers, than those conferred upon them by the laws.

The same channels through which you have derived the intelligence stated by yourself, must also have announced to you, that the act of which you complain, is an act of individuals, and not of the government. If this act be very wrong and illegal, the judiciary of this country, whenever the case is properly brought before it, will take care to do its duty. At present they have no judicial information of any outrage on their laws, and therefore cannot act.

If you, sir, please to consider this act of individuals as a measure "expressly hostile," and shall commence hostility, without waiting the decision of our two governments, (although you yourself acknowledge that it properly belongs to them alone to decide,) the inhabitants of Norfolk will conform to your example, and protect themselves against any lawless aggression which may be made upon their persons or property. They therefore leave it with you, "either to engage in a war, or remain in terms of peace," until the pleasure of our respective governments shall be known.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
RICHARD EVERS LEE,
Mayor of the Borough of Norfolk.

To Commodore *J. E. Douglass*, commanding his Britannic majesty's ship the Bellona, now lying in Hampton Roads.

JONES & STRICKLAND,
Ship-wrights & BoatBuilders.

INFORM the public that they are now engaged in this business, and carry it on at the mouth of Suke's run, adjoining the French Yard, where orders for any kind of KEEL-BOATS, BARGES, SKIFTS, &c. will be punctually attended to, and executed in a manner that shall be neat and strong, and on the most reasonable terms. Having stuff on hand, and of the best kind, they will be enabled to fill orders with dispatch. From their long experience in ship and boat building, they feel confident that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders.

Application may be made to either of us at our yard, or to GEORGE ROBINSON, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

N. B. A Keel Boat, set for the Mississippi trade, for sale, apply as above.

Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1807.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY last night, from the subscriber, an indented German Servant-man, named THOMAS HILDNER, a native of Anspach, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, sandy hair and complexion, broad faced with a down look. He had on when he went away, a new fur hat, a brown long summer coat with lapells, a yellow and white striped Marseilles vest, fine shirt and white cravat, olive cotton cassimere overalls, white ribbed cotton stockings, and a pair of new shoes. He also took with him sundry shirts, a surtout coat, made of drab coloured cloth, (half worn,) a brown cloth coat, a pair of half boots, and other clothing not yet ascertained. Whoever takes up said runaway, and will secure him in any jail, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home; by

JACOB KRUG.

Lancaster, (Penn.) July 6, 1807.

N. B. Any person apprehending said servant, and lodging him in the Pittsburgh jail, shall receive the above reward from John Kerr, sign of the Fountain, Pittsburgh.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 10th day of August next, the following property, that is to say—

Sixty acres of land, more or less, in Versailles townshlp, on the banks of the Youghiogany river, one mile above M'Kee's-Port, with about eighteen acres cleared and a small cabin thereon, adjoining lands of Samuel Peoples, William Sill and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John M'Mullen.

One hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, situate in Pine township, on the Franklin road, about three and a half miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Samuel M'Cord, Thomas Reed and others, on which is a shingled house and stable, and about thirty-five acres cleared. Seized and taken into execution as the property of John Simpson.

One hundred and seven acres of land, more or less, situate in Versailles township, on the bank of the Monongahela river, about one mile below M'Kees-Port, including the mouth of the Crooked run, adjoining land of John Walker and others, on which is a shingled house and one end of a barn, and about forty-five acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Shearer.

Four hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in North East township, Erie county, being the fourth tract from the New-York state line, bounded on the North by Lake Erie, on the East by land in possession of James Barr, on the South by land in possession of George Lowrey, and on the West by land now or late in possession of Robert Patterson. Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Lowrey.

Four hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in North East township, Erie county, being the third tract from the New-York state line, and the third from the shore of Lake Erie, bounded on the East by land sold to Morret Lowrey and now or late in possession of John Neal, on the South by land settled by Samuel Graham, on the West by land in possession of William Lowrey, and on the North by land in possession of Thomas Sterrett. (Subject to the payment of eighty dollars to the Company, with interest from the contract.) Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Lowrey.

A certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, being part of Lot No. 187, between Front and Water streets, containing on Wood street twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet, on which is erected a frame house one story high—liable and subject to a yearly ground-rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Herd.

Fifty acres of land, more or less, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of George Sills, George Pancake, Patrick Lynch and others. Subject to the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars to Thomas Baird, assignee of Samuel Jones.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Gasper Hessman.

Also a certain piece or parcel of land in Middlesex township, on the waters of Big and Little Connequenessing creek, containing two hundred acres, be the same more or less, adjoining land of Abraham Fryer and William Freeman. Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Carson—And to be sold by

WM. M'CANDLESS, *Shff.*

July 21, 1807.

KNOX & HUBLEY,

COPPER SMITHS & TIN PLATE WORKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in their new shop, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets, near Knox's ferry, where they carry on the different branches, and intend keeping on hand a complete assortment of all kinds of *COPPER & TINWARE*, where those who may please to call, can be supplied with the best ware on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. From their strict attention to business they hope to merit the encouragement of a generous public.

Orders will be carefully attended to

☞ The higest price will be given for old Copper, Brass, and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1807.

The Stockholders in the Erie & Waterford Turnpike, are requested to pay to the subscriber the sums due on their respective shares, agreeably to the last resolution of the mangers, viz, 4 dollars on each share 20th May; 5 ditto 10th June; 5 ditto 1st July.

The work is rapidly progressing, and the demands of the contractors very urgent, the treasury nearly exhausted, and great embarrassments will be the consequence of a want of punctuality. HENRY BALDWIN.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,

Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well finished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen about the 20th of May last, from the subscriber living in Coolspring township, Mercer county, a Black HORSE, 5 years old, nearly 15 hands high, has a small white spot on his nose, and a knob or lump on his back bone under the hind part of the saddle.—Any information relative to the Horse will be thankfully received, or the above reward together with reasonable charges will be given to whoever shall bring him back. JOSEPH ALEXANDER.

July 3, 1807.

Five Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the farm of the Subscriber, in Westmoreland county, near Larimore's Tavern, forks of the Greensburgh and Glade roads, on the 25th June last, a Bay HORSE, about 14 and an half hands high, 7 or 8 years old, has a large star, and all his feet white, shod before, nicked, but does not carry well, trots and canters, and has good spirits. The above reward, and reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will deliver said Horse to John Scull, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber.

JAMES IRWIN.

July 20th, 1807.

By yesterday's Mail.

Pittsburgh, July 21.

The answer of the Mayor of the city of Norfolk to the letter of commodore Douglass, was delivered to the commodore on board his ship the Bellona, by L. W. Tazewell, a special messenger for that purpose, on the 4th of July. After the commodore had perused the letter, he stated that his letter must have been misapprehended, that it contained no expression of menace which he recollected, and that it was certainly not his intention to use language which could be construed to convey such ideas. He said he had no orders to commit any act of hostility, and that there was no man from whose intentions or wishes such an object was more remote.

Commodore Douglass and all the captains declared, that they were aware of the present state of the public feelings, and deplored the circumstance which had excited it; that they did not intend to expose any of their people to the resentment of ours, which they could conceive was highly inflamed; that as to supplies they did not want any at present, but when they did, they should not attempt to procure them in any way which would excite the opposition of the citizens of this country.

Upon the subject of intercourse, he did not expect to hold any with the people of this country, nor was there any occasion for it. He only wished freely to communicate with the accreditted officers of his government here, who had been formally received and recognised by our executive, and whose functions he presumed none but the government had the right to put down. As to the particular manner in which this communication might be carried on, it was a matter quite indifferent to him. He had no objection to that being regulated by ourselves, in any way which is judged proper, and that he would certainly pursue the mode which might be suggested as most agreeable to us, provided the channel of communication was kept free and open.

NORFOLK, *July 8.*

There has been no communication with the British squadron in Lynhaven-bay for some days. This squadron begins to feel some serious inconvenience from the want of water and fresh provisions.

LANCASTER, *July 14.*

His excellency Governor M'Kean has received a requisition from the President for 15,935 militia, of whom about 800 are to be artillery, and 1500 horse; all to be held in readiness to march at a moments warning.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

☞ Two Journeymen Cabinet Makers will meet with good encouragement.—Apply as above.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

Land for Sale.

ABOUT 170 acres, on which there are 60 acres cleared and under good fence, whereon Archibald Hamilton lived, in the forks of Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, about eight miles from Pittsburgh—it joins 'Squire Alexander's, and is of the first quality.

A Tract of Land on the Nine-mile Run, about six miles from Pittsburgh, in the forks of the same rivers, on which Abdiel M'Clure formerly lived (and now William Pollock lives) including the mill—an excellent tract of land.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excellent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared, and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Jan. 21, 1807.

I WILL sell a TAN YARD in complete order, having a Bark Mill, Currying Shop, and abundance of water at all seasons in the yard, Pools and Vats have been sunk, and all the buildings erected within the last eighteen months, the Dwelling House, is a Frame, two story high, extending 25 feet in front and 32 feet deep, with Cellars under the whole, in the house are four fire places. All the buildings and Vats, are inclosed by a new pale fence—This property is situate in the main street of St. CLAIRS VILLE, the County town of Bellmont County, State of Ohio. Through this town the Great National Road from the City of Washington, to the Seats of Government of the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the several Territories passes. This property is worthy the attention of any Tanner and Currier, desirious to establish himself in a rich and populus county and in a public situation.—Terms of Sale may be made known by applying to JOHN PATTERSON, Esq. St. Clairs Ville, or to the owner at Washington, Pennsylvania.

JOHN SIMONSON.

FOR SALE—Also several quarter and half sections of Land in the counties of Jefferson and Bellmont, State of Ohio—I will dispose of a number of Tracts of donation lands in the counties of Beaver, Mercer, and Crawford, or give improving leases to those desirous of settling as tenants—Some of these Lands are already settled and improved—Also a Farm in the the county of Washington, which I will sell or lease. *JOHN SIMONSON.*

February 12, 1807. tf.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr. Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

NEW PATENT STILLS,

On a Cheap and Easy plan,

The greater part of which are composed of Wood, on which account they will come much lower than Copper Stills, and are calculated to single five times a day, with much less fuel and trouble than common stills, as one fire boils both stills.

THE subscribers having purchased the the Right of *Allegheny*, *Beaver*, and *Butler* Counties, inform the public that they have now a set of said stills in operation on the farm of Mr. William Davis, 3 miles below Pittsburgh, where persons wanting to purchase may see them, and convince themselves of their utility;—and as they cannot be long in operation this season, those wanting to purchase will do well to apply early, to

ALEXANDER M'NICKLE, *Pittsburgh,*
HUGH DAVIS, 3 *miles below ditto,*
JAMES SAMPLE, *Beaver County.*

May 11, 1807.

N. B. A generous allowance will be given to persons purchasing for one or more Townships.

JAMES HOPE,

LADIES SHOEMAKER,

In Market-Street, next door to Mr. Zadok Cramer's Book and Stationary Store,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Pittsburgh, that he has on hand an elegant assortment of LADIES SHOES, of every description, which he will warrant, and sell low for Cash only.

He has also on hand a handsome assortment of MOROCCO and KID SKINS, with which Merchants may be supplied, (wholesale or retail) as well as with Ladies Shoes.

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

GENEVA GLASS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the publick generally that he has on hand a large assortment of

Geneva Glass,

consisting of the following articles, to wit:
10 by 12, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, Window Glass
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bottles
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint jars,
Pitchers assorted
Quart, pint, half pint and gill tumblers,
Quart, pint, half pint and gill decanters
Goblets, cream jugs, quart and pint mugs and Bowls

All of which he will sell at the lowest Geneva prices, for cash or approved paper.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE,

THOSE Iron Works, with about 3000 acres of Land adjoining on Jacobs Creek, generally known by the name of the ALLIANCE IRON WORKS, and also the stock on hand, &c. on liberal terms and accommodating credit. The premises will be shewn by *Mr. Stinchcomb*, who resides at them, and applications to purchase received by the subscriber.

If not sold at private sale before the first day of July next, they will on that day be exposed to *Public Sale* on the premises. A complete title will be given to the purchaser. Apply to

SAMUEL HUGHES JUN.

Hagerstown (Maryland,) *March 23, 1807.* 3m.

Joseph Harbeson,

Copper Smith, Market Street, Pittsburgh,

HAS FOR SALE,

A few very heavy STILLS,

For which he will take Whiskey in payment.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1807.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, in Pittsburgh.

August 25, 1806. tf.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I return you my sincere thanks for your repeated suffrages, and being again encouraged by a number of my friends, I take the liberty of soliciting your votes and interest for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election. Should you continue to think me worthy of the favour, it will be gratefully acknowledged by your friend and humble servant,

THOMAS JONES.

May 14, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

PHILIP MOWRY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and that he carries on all manner of

Blacksmith Work,

in the *Stone Building* at the south corner of the Diamond, where those who please to call may be supplied with the best work on the shortest notice, and upon the best terms; and from his attention to business he hopes to receive encouragement from a generous public.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1806.

☞ Merchants ascending or descending the rivers may be supplied with the best warranted Axes, Hoes, or any other kind of work, on the shortest notice.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the above business. None need apply but Lads of good character.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill seite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Tract of upwards of five hundred acres, on which there is a good mill seat. This land lays about half a mile above Franklin, in Venango county, on the opposite side of French creek. It may be disposed of altogether, or be divided, as may best suit. For particulars, enquiry may be made of *William Moore*, Esq. Franklin; *Isaac Gregg*, Pittsburg; or

JOHN ANDREWS, *Broken-Straw.*

June 23, 1807. 7t.

Twelve Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Monday night the 29th inst. Two Apprentices to the Shoemaking Trade, named JOHN HARRISON and CHARLES FORD. Harrison is about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, and about 22 years of age—Ford is about 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, and 18 years of age. They took with them a variety of cloathing. I will pay the above reward to any person delivering said apprentices to me, but will not pay any charges or expences of any kind.

MATTHEW BARNWELL.

Pittsburgh, 4th July, 1807.

N. B. All persons are forwarned harbouring or employing them at their peril.

A STRAY MARE,

WAS taken up, trespassing, by the subscriber, living on the state road, near to John Irwin of Brush Hill, Westmoreland county. She is a likely young mare of 4 years old—a bright bay with a white stripe on her face, and both hind feet white—shod all round, and some of the shoes nearly new, and from her appearance she must have lately been on a journey. She is of a middle size and slender make, and appears to have descended from a handsome breed of horses. The owner is requested to take her away and pay charges.

DANIEL KNOUSE.

July 4, 1807.